

ORGANS!
People!
SALE AND TO LET.

S. D. & H. W. SMITH,
OF BOSTON.

The Weymouth Weekly Gazette.

VOL. 4.

WEYMOUTH, MASS., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1870.

NO. 18

C. S. WILLIAMS'

R&W

LINEN COLLAR.

THE

MOST DURABLE

AND THE

MOST ECONOMICAL COLLAR

EVER INVENTED.



Having had experience in the sale of paper collars for a number of years, and having noticed the various objections urged against most of the leading collars of the day, we have at last succeeded in obtaining a collar which we believe to be free from these objections, and we have no hesitation in offering them to our customers as the

BEST WEARING COLLAR

Perfect Fitting Collar!

One Faultless as to Style and Shape,

TO CALL IN AND EXAMINE A BOX OF THESE

IMPROVED COLLARS !!

If you but examine you will purchase and will never wear any but these.

C. S. WILLIAMS'

IMPROVED

LINEN COLLAR !!

Is made with BOTH ROUND AND SQUARE CORNERS ! so that all, no matter how fastidious, will take pride in wearing a collar so exquisitely fashioned in every respect. Its fabric cannot be distinguished from the whitest and finest linen.

This collar combines all the qualities of the BEST hitherto introduced, with

GREAT IMPROVEMENT.

They are made of a better quality of cloth than is used in any other collar, and will wear longer, and keep the shape free from wrinkles or pucker, better than any collar now in the market.—They FIT THE NECK in the EASIEST and MOST PERFECT MANNER, and are WARRANTED TO GIVE PERFECT SATISFACTION in every respect. Do not fail to call in and examine them.

FOR SALE ONLY AT

C. S. WILLIAMS'

ONE PRICE

Dry Goods and Clothing Store,

WEYMOUTH LANDING.

WEYMOUTH WEEKLY GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING BY
C. G. EASTERBROOK.

TERMS: — \$2 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

Foreign Correspondence.

LETTERS FROM JOHN O. FOYE.

NO. I.

LIVERPOOL, England, Aug. 9, 1870.

MR. EDITOR:—I avail myself of this opportunity to apprise you of my safe arrival in England, after a pleasant voyage of ten days from New York; and for the information of a large circle of acquaintance among your readers, will say that my health is somewhat improved. Your request that I would write for your paper while travelling in Europe, will be complied with so far as the state of my health will allow. My letters will be principally descriptive of the most important and interesting things that may come under my own personal observation in travelling through Ireland, England, Scotland, Wales, France, Spain, Italy, and other countries if the present war does not prevent; and it is my purpose to visit the farming districts and lower classes as well as the principal cities.

But no! The grand, old, dried-apple planter is as independent as the multiplication table about such things. And he has the result in just such expressions of what he knows by telling himself. Why don't Horace use corroborating testimony? Publish a few such certificates as these now and then. All the fame I have as an agriculturist, I get from the opportunity of selecting, though they dealt directly with the subject, as lower and lower than they can be had exchange!

, East Weymouth.

EW STORE.
and a general assort-
ment of
DOMESTIC
ARTICLES,
INSTRUMENTS,
IN ORGAN
RECORDING
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
INSTRUMENTS
OF EXPRESSION,
etc. At the lowest price—as the name
characterizes instruments, not furnish-
Nothing worth can be produced for such
as are said that a discriminating pub-
known makers! Hear these instruments
and you will appreciate.

INSTRUMENTS.

ments. And to those who hire, this great
they wish to buy, the rent shall be counted

lectures for the opportunity of selecting

though they dealt directly with the sub-

ject, as lower and lower than they can be had

exchange!

PIANOS.

From the celebrated
factory of E. Miller, and a
large variety of

ORGANS

AND

MELODEONS;

From one of the
best factories in the country,

the musical public.

AND STOOLS.

day or evening.

Instruments repaired at short notice.

the Department

nes. Frames of every description made

AKER,

e, Weymouth.

Colony & Newport Railway

and after MONDAY, June 6, 1870, trains

TRAINS LEAVE BOSTON FOR

New York, 12.30, 5.30, 7.00 pm.

Sp. 12.30, 3.30, 5.30, 7.00 pm.

12.30, 3.30, 5.

WEYMOUTH WEEKLY GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 2, 1870.

advertisements inserted on favorable terms. Printing of all kinds in the best manner, at reasonable rates.

EQUALIZATION OF THE SEXES.

Statisticians, in their estimates of population, have generally advanced the idea that there is a continual excess of females, and the advocates of polygamy have used this statement as one of their weapons to shield them in their almost unrestricted commerce with the other sex. It will be remembered that a controversy on the question of monogamous and polygamic marriage has arisen between Dr. Newman, Chaplain of the U. S. Senate, and the Elders of the Mormon Church in Utah, growing out of an argument in defence of polygamy, by the Mormon delegate to Congress, Mr. Hooper, when a bill was introduced that body to abolish polygamy in Utah. Dr. Newman has recently visited Salt Lake City to combat the polygamists on their own chosen field, and his lecture upon the subject, which is published in full in the New York Herald of Aug. 18, (a copy of which should be in the hands of every student of Biblical literature,) is exhaustive of the theme. As our limited space forbids the presentation of his arguments, we can only call attention to the point advanced which appears to upset the calculations of statisticians relative to the inequality of the sexes and rob the polygamists of one of their chief lines of defence. Dr. Newman says:—

"Now, we deduce an argument from the equalization of the sexes, or, in other words, the equal proportion of males and females. We assert that the great doctrine taught by Paul, 'Let every man have his own wife and let every woman have her own husband,' is founded upon an equally great physical law. Take, for instance, the census of the United States for 1860. The results are as follows:—Males, 18,087,190; Females, 17,316,305; Excess of Males, 709,000."

Great Britain has an excess of 700,000 females; but add the excess of either sex representing the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race—take our excess of males and England's excess of females—and then you find the fact already stated—viz., an equal proportion of males and females. Now take the five great nations of Europe—France, Austria, Spain, Italy and Prussia. In these five great nations there is a total population of 183,000,000 and it is an excess of only 1,074,000 females—one wife for each man and the 183th part of another wife for the same man. That is not enough to go around. But now add the standing armies of these countries, on what is known as a peace footing, and you get 1,353,573 more men, giving in those nations an excess of 61,943 males."

CONDENSED HISTORY OF THE BIBLE. A friend in California, who emigrated to the Golden State several years ago from his native town of Weymouth, has prepared for the press a condensed history of the Bible, stating the authors of different books, and at what date and under what circumstances they were written, with opinions of critics in regard to the authority of books or chapters. In making these resources the author writes us that he has waded through and read sufficient about the Bible to fit him for a backwoods preacher.

THE FAIR AT HINCHINBROOK. In aid of the new Catholic church being erected in that town, will commence on Monday evening, Sept. 5th, and will be continued during the week. A great variety of choice and fancy articles will be on exhibition during the Fair, and no efforts will be spared to make it a perfect success, in every sense of the word. Addresses will be delivered on the first day by the Hon. P. A. Collins, of the Massachusetts Senate, and by J. Boyle O'Reilly, Esq., of "Boston Pilot." Musical and dramatic entertainments will be given on each evening of the Fair. The Hall will be beautifully decorated by Lannell and Marle of Boston. It is expected that at least \$30,000 will be realized from the Fair, and as there is a great deal of enthusiasm manifested by the people of Hinchinbrook in aid of the work, we have no doubt that their efforts will be crowned with success. C.

SPECIAL POLICE.—A number of the residents of Weymouth Landing have subscribed a sufficient amount to secure the services of a special policeman, and have appointed Mr. C. T. Bailey to the position. The officer will be in constant readiness, day and night, to keep the public in order, and as Mr. Bailey is evidently adapted to the situation, the movement was a wise one. Such an officer is needed in every village, and the town itself might well follow the example of West Roxbury, which, we learn from Constable Garey, has a special force of police officers, with a town of much less population.

CAUCUS.—The Labor Reform party hold a caucus at Weymouth Town Hall next Monday evening to choose delegates to the State Convention at Worcester. From the present indications, it is inferred that Wendell Phillips will be the nominee for Governor, at the Convention, and if so, with the combined support of the Labor and Temperance movements, Mr. Phillips will reduce the majority of the Republican candidate largely.

AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—The managers of the above Society have issued the 23rd announcement of their Cattle Show, which will take place at Readville, Sept. 21, 22, 23. These Fairs are second to none in the State, in point of interest, and from the announcement in another column our readers will find that the coming Fair will afford visitors abundant entertainment in the usual out-door features of such gatherings, while the presence of Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, and Rev. E. Porter Dyer, as orator and poet, with addresses by other distinguished guests, will impart additional interest to the occasion.

NO EXEMPTION.—The climate of the Northwestern states is pronounced an almost worthless remedy for various diseases incident to the New England coast, but the remedy does not appear to be efficient, in every case, as Rev. Mr. Eliot, formerly of South Dedham, has returned from Wisconsin, suffering from the very trouble he endeavored to anticipate by locating there.

HARDY BULBS.—We take pleasure in commanding the stock of bulbs catalogued in Vick's annual for 1870, and as he will be prepared by the 25th inst. to fill orders, guaranteeing the delivery in season and in good condition, our reader will do well to write to James Vick, Rochester, N. Y., for information concerning, sowing and instructive.

FACTS AND INCIDENTS.

BY PEREGRINE.

The peculiar relations of master and slave in the Southern States, previous to the war, developed many traits of character, and resulted in family, or rather blood connections as diverse in complexion as light and darkness, and which, we are happy to say were common alone to the South. Thrilling incidents transpired where the crack of the driver's whip and the groan of the tortured slave suspended heartbeats together, calling for vengeance upon all who apologized for slavery, as well as upon the guilty perpetrators of such cruelty.

A few facts which came to our knowledge, during a nine months' residence at the South, will amply illustrate the peculiar and hopeless (?) institution of American slavery; but its greatest horrors are too revolting to be recorded here.

The New Church at South Weymouth.—The building committee of Mr. Hayes' Society have adopted a plan for their new church, and have been ordered to proceed at once to break ground for the edifice, and carry forward the stonework. The vestry will be built above ground in the rear of the church, but

the hurried and inconveniences which must occur if all articles are kept back till the morning of the first day of the fair.

In printing the premium list a mistake was made in the remarks, whereby the report was made, that the chairman of the above Committee be present on the afternoon of the 22d, which is the first day of Mr. Cushing.

He was considerably hindered by the repeated failure of his publisher,

"I paid my good old daddy a thousand dollars to get rid of him!"

"So you were born a slave?"

"Yes! my mother was my father's slave, and it cost me one thousand dollars to escape her hard lot."

We have met several whose fathers were slaveholders, and who were not ashamed to sell their colored sons and daughters.

There is a man in Nashville, not much darker than a quadroon, who was son of a Southern planter. His father became involved in debts which he could not pay. To satisfy his creditors, his property was sold. His brother bought his colored nephews and nieces, hoping their father would some day be able to redeem them. But the old man died, leaving his dusky children in bondage with their white brothers received a liberal education.

Another lordly white man sold one of his children when it was quite small for \$150. This new master had a son about the same age of the yellow boy. The two grew up together, engaging in boyish sports and games, with the same freedom as though both belonged to one race. When Master Tom reached man's estate he attempted to tyrannize over and even beat the poor slave; but he soon learned that the slave was capable of self-preservation. He then changed his operations and entered a complaint against his father to his master.

The old man arranged the colored slave before his tribunal, and asked what he had to say in self defense.

"You can whip me all you want to," said the slave; but Master Tom can't do it!"

Master Tom got mad, and soon after presented a pistol to the slave's breast and threatened to fire.

"Fire away!" said the yellow boy. "It's no loss to me; but you can't afford to throw away a thousand dollars every day in this way!"

Master Tom thought this was sound logic, and very wisely concluded he wouldn't fire. That darky still lives to laugh at his young master's defeat, while Master Tom is a miserable, worthless fellow, hardly capable of getting an honest living.

Another planter, living in West Tennessee, died, and left one son the property of another. The planter, the slave, was so white that scarcely a trace of African blood could be seen about him, even by expert.

On the 4th of July, 1863, this man took his half brother, and a son, and went through Kentucky to Illinois.

He was so white that he found difficulty in pursuing his journey northward by daylight. Arriving in Illinois he sold his horse and went to school.

Finally he enlisted in a white cavalry regiment and served in the Union army three years as a white man. During this time he corresponded with white friends and might have married one of them had he not remained honor through the exception of one man, and Mr. McCarthy had intended to deliver them the evening, but owing to the late hour at which they were ready, deferred it till next morning, when he discovered the plan. The robbery was effected in the dead of night, when he discovered the plan.

As we passed to the ocean it was smooth as the river. The steamer rolled but little in going around Point Judith. Saw a school of Flying Fish for the first time. The whole school appeared to come out of the water and swim several feet.

CORRESPONDENCE.—NORWICH, Ct., Aug. 25, 1870.

MR. EDITOR.—I propose to write you a few thoughts and observations from this city. We think it delightful place to visit in summer, being situated on high hills the view down the river and over the surrounding country is very fine.

Business is very lively, especially in the center of town, and the factories are almost at a stand still.

The manufacturers are engaged in the production of various articles, and are very industrious.

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PIQUANTS.

A correspondent among the lakes of Maine writes that he asked a boy which was the best of the several small lakes for fishing. The boy answered, "Lake Pissquatisaquaquamoidynum." At this point the correspondent walked away, reached a neighboring lake, fished three hours, and returned. On his way home he met the boy where he had left him, still looking on the ground, and just finishing the name—"loosikuhungennug." The writer does his letter at Lake Munkatkoobogosquitaoakooleo.

BRIEFAN Young doesn't agree with his mother-in-law, and she frequently attacks him in platitudes.

The city of New York is now commonly spoken of by visitors from other places as Fiskville.

A Columbus (Ga.) policeman has been seriously hurt by falling over a large black cow, asleep on the sidewalk.

A Western front fence bears the placard: "No life insurance or sewing machines wanted here."

How to cut a figure—draw a sharp knife across it.

Antiquaries and historians are agreed that in ancient Babylon all the executions took place in the hanging gardens.

When you see a matrimonial advertiser seeking a lady with tolerable means, you may set him down as one of the intolerable means.

In the life of every woman there are two grand epochs at which she is willing to tell her age—when she is sixteen and when she is one hundred.

A boobook having taken a situation in a store to sweep out and run errands, was questioned by some former associates whether he felt as good as when in business for himself? "Well, 'tis hard to be bossed round," was the reply, "but I pay it off on the ash-man."

One of the amusements at Long Branch is to watch the New Jersey mosquitoes open clams with their bills on the shore. Several of these useful insects are being domesticated and taught to punch rivets in steam boilers.

A young man at a recent fire in the country threw away a nail of wood because it was too hot to do any good.

The best exercise of memory—Remember the poor.

A tailor's best lie of defence—A clothes-line.

Why is a paper collar like a railroad ticket? Because it is good for one day only.

A Boston cutlery firm has received an order for "carving knives."

Why should young ladies never wear stays? Because it is so horrid to see a girl tight.

Of a man who recently died, it is said, His name will be remembered wherever his deeds and mortgages are known.

Why should we expect vice to be on the increase during the hot season? Because everybody is anxious to get into loose habits.

A Minnesota Sunday school boy shocked his teacher, who asked what he had learned during the week, by the answer that he had learned not to trump his partner's ace.

Here's a man fallen into this slough! exclaimed one laborer to another; hurry, for he's up to his ankles! If that's all there's no hurry.' Yes there is, for he's fallen in head first!

Fat having heard from the Debating Society in relation to the conundrum, "Why do hens always lay eggs in the daytime?" a contemporary answers, Because at night they become roosters.

What is the difference between an accident and a misfortune? If your pressing tailored coat fall into the river it would be an accident, but if any one is about to pull him out, it would be a misfortune.

To a horticulturist who advertised of seeds and plants, a wag sent all kinds of an order for one package of custard-pie seed and a dozen of mince-pie plants. The horticulturist returned twelve hen's eggs and a small dog.

A seven year old reporter visited a newspaper office the other day, and produced the following local item: "Hurt a while ago, on a vacation time: another boy and I went down to a grove, and he fell about a hundred feet and took away his breath."

The difference between Noah's ark and an Archeship is that a very ark is a very ark, but the other is a hierarch.

An old farmer's description of a pointless preacher was: "A good man, likely; but he will rake with the teeth out."

The conduct of the husband who beats his wife beats anything; but that of a man who slams the door in the face of his wife's relations bangs all.

Foote, speaking of a miserly acquaintance, said he believed he would be willing to take the bean out of his own eye, if he knew he could sell the timber.

When Mrs. Partington learned that the Prussians were about to attack Nancy she remarked that she always thought them mean enough to strike a woman.

A provincial paper concluded a long obituary with the following strange notation: "Several deaths are unavoidably deferred."

STEAMBOILERS BECOME BRITTLE BY USE. Mr. Peter Carnichael recently read a paper upon steam boilers before the Scotch Institution of Engineers, in the course of which he mentioned that it had been found that "all qualities of iron get hard and brittle after the boilers have been at work more than a dozen years, more especially where exposed to the action of the fire; and that in the furnaces, even Lowmoor iron becomes as brittle as common iron in that time, and great care has to be taken in making repairs to prevent the plates from cracking." For this reason sixteen to seventeen years is long enough for a boiler to be in use, at a pressure of 40 pounds to 45 pounds. If used longer, the pressure ought to be lowered." Two boilers which had been in use nineteen years and required repairs, were found by Mr. C. so brittle that the rivets heads on the outside few of them inside heads were struck; showing that the rivets had deteriorated as much as the plates.

HEAD LETTUCE. It is said that heads of lettuce can be produced in winter in twenty-four to forty-eight hours by taking a box filled with rich earth, in which one-third of slack lime has been mixed, and watering the earth with lukewarm water; then taking seed which has been previously softened by soaking in strong brandy twenty-four hours, and sowing in the usual way. We are assured, but will not vouch for the fact, that a good head of lettuce may be obtained in the time mentioned.—EDITOR'S SCIENTIFIC RECORD, in Harper's Magazine for September.

THE WINKING STATUE.—A funny incident happened a few years ago at the old Albany Museum, which has a bit of fun in it:

On the fourth of July, 1852, a patriotic addition to the show being desired, Charles Salisbury, a comic genius, notorious for his practical jokes, was chosen to represent George Washington, and of course was dressed in the traditional costume.

The doors had just been opened for the evening performance, and visitors had commenced thronging the curiosity rooms when a mischievous idea struck Mr. Salisbury, who, opening the door of one of the wax-work cases, unobserved, took a position among the figures and tried to look as immovable as possible.

A countryman, his wife and daughter, a young miss of eighteen, were the first who entered.

As the young lady approached Washington, he bestowed upon her a most fatherly wink.

"Good gracious, ma," exclaimed she, that figure of Washington winked at me."

"Nonsense, child," exclaimed ma, "you are so conceited you think everybody notices you."

But at this moment she was almost speechless herself, for the venerable Washington had applied his fingers to his nose in a very suggestive manner.

"Oh, William!" she exclaimed, grasping her husband's arm, "do look at that! What is it?" asked William, "why, I believe you women folks are crazy."

At this moment Gen. Washington struck a belligerent attitude and uttered a terrific yell. In an instant the whole party tumbled down stairs, pell-mell, and related the wonderful story, while Washington quietly slipped off to his dressing room, laughing in his sleeve at the joke he had practised.

A Chicago lady came down on the Tremont train a few days ago, full of life and fun, and as gay as a "morning star." She got acquainted with a Mississippi editor on board who was also a passenger, and a lively conversation ensued. "Sir," said she to Chicago, "will you please tell me whether it is necessary or not, in the South, for a lady to dip snuff before she can move in first-class society?" "I will," answered the editor, "by asking you a question: Is it necessary for a lady to be divorced five or six times in Chicago before she can move in first-class society?" "We need not say that the subject of the conversation was immediately changed.—Grenada Sentinel."

SPED OF ELECTRIC SIGNALS.—Professor Gould has found that the velocity of the electric waves through the Atlantic cables is from 7000 to 8000 miles per second, and depends somewhat upon whether the circuit is formed by the two cables or by one cable and the earth. Telegraph wires upon poles in the air conduct the electric waves with a velocity a little more than double this, and it is remarked, as a curious fact, that the rapidity of the transmission increases with the distance between the wire and the earth, or the height of the support. Wires buried in the earth likewise transmit slowly, while submarine cables, placed upon poles slightly elevated transmit signals with a velocity of 12,000 miles per second, while those at a considerable height give a velocity of 16,000 or 20,000 miles.

THE OLD RELIABLE.—NEW ENGLAND FAMILY MEDICINE.

To be found in every village and town in New England, is

Dodd's Nervine

AND INVIGORATOR.

The most interesting, entertaining and popular monthly, 200 pages, 40 full-page illustrations, By Rev. William Speer, D. D., Corresponding Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Education, and author of "The American School," "The Home," "The School," "The Family," "The Child," "The Teacher," "The Student," &c., &c.

Mr. TUCK will supply ELASTIC BANDAGES, TRUSSES for all kinds of Injuries, (especially Umbilical,) and STOMACH SLEEVES, &c., &c.

Mr. TUCK will wait upon Ladies on

TUESDAYS, at his Residence,

and at the MARLBORO' HOTEL, BOSTON, on the first and third Wednesdays of each month.

"The Old Corner Store."

RICHARDS', The Clothier,

24 & 25 Dock Square, Boston.

311.

AG'TS WANTED

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Mr. TUCK will wait upon Ladies on

TUESDAYS, at his Residence,

and at the MARLBORO' HOTEL, BOSTON, on the first and third Wednesdays of each month.

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NEW ENGLAND FAMILY MEDICINE.

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The Weymouth Weekly Gazette

Weymouth Weekly Gazette

VOL. 4.

WEYMOUTH, MASS., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1870.

NO. 19

C. S. WILLIAMS'

NEW

LINEN COLLAR

THE

MOST DURABLE

AND THE

MOST ECONOMICAL COLLAR
EVER INVENTED.

Having had experience in the sale of paper collars for a number of years, and having noticed the various objections urged against most of the leading collars of the day, we have at last succeeded in obtaining a collar which we believe to be free from these objections, and we have no hesitation in offering them to our customers as the

BEST WEARING COLLAR

yet offered to the public, and we would advise all those who appreciate it

Perfect Fitting Collar!

One Faultless as to Style and Shape,

TO CALL IN AND EXAMINE A BOX OF THESE

IMPROVED COLLARS !!

For you but examine you will purchase and will never wear any but these.

C. S. WILLIAMS'

IMPROVED

LINEN COLLAR !!

Is made with BOTH ROUND AND SQUARE CORNERS! so that all, no matter how fastidious, will take pride in wearing a collar so exquisitely fashioned in every respect. Its fabric cannot be distinguished from the whitest and finest linen.

This collar combines all the qualities of the BEST hitherto introduced, with

GREAT IMPROVEMENT.

They are made of a better quality of cloth than is used in any other collar, and will wear longer, and keep the shape free from wrinkle or pucker, better than any collar now in the market. They FIT THE NECK in the EASIEST and MOST PERFECT MANNER, and are WARRANTED TO GIVE PERFECT SATISFACTION in every respect. Do not fail to call in and examine them.

FOR SALE ONLY AT

C. S. WILLIAMS'

ONE PRICE

Dry Goods and Clothing Store,

WEYMOUTH LANDING.

WEYMOUTH WEEKLY GAZETTE

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
C. G. EASTERBROOK.

TERMS: — \$2 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

MODEL MATRIMONIAL ADVERTISEMENT.

Face intelligent,
Color and tone,
All the accessories
Strictly home-grown.
Eyes—large—
Rather like vine,
Black not tan—
No sign of the Grecian type—
Not to seem proud,
Some little pride,
Then allows—
Figure that is squeezable,
Plump, but not fat,
Stays close—
Gives no pain,
Can't be fat,
And is displayable.
New little waist,
Spins of home duties her
Home spun—
Piecrust especially—
Warned right,
Comes with accomplishments,
But, in words,
Those of the old kind,
Greatly preferred.
Like a jewel,
Ae to sing,
Claribel, Gabriel,
T's art sort of thing,
Christian goodness,
Likes a clair,
Please old people, pa-
Piano, organ,
Pions, devoutness,
Gentle and kind;
Teach in the Sunday School
In school,
Lady of such a camp
Wanting a man,
String of confidence,
Knows where to go,
(Free future name and address in full.)
P. S.—Applicant penniless
Honest,
Ceteris paribus,
Latter would win.

Foreign Correspondent.

LETTERS FROM JOHN O. FOYE.

NO. II.

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, Aug. 10, 1870.

Mr. Editor:—I have devoted the larger portion of each day for the past week in examining and admiring those wonderful works of art,

THE LIVERPOOL DOCKS,

which are said to have no equal on the face of the globe. I will try to describe them in a practical way, for the benefit of your readers.

Liverpool is situated at the mouth of the river Mersey, which empties into the Irish Sea, and its immense shipping would be greatly exposed to the violence of the wind and fury of the sea in stormy weather, unless some protection were given them. docks, built, and into which all vessels may go to load and discharge their cargoes. It must be borne in mind, that the tides rise and fall here suddenly, twice as much as they do at Boston, which necessitates the necessity for closed or tide gate docks.

The docks are built in the following manner:—First a heavy sea wall is built in the river along in front of the town (Liverpool is not a city) about one quarter of a mile from the shore and extending the whole length of the place, or about six miles. This sea wall is built of large blocks of granite and red sand stone, hammered and laid in cement in a workman like manner. This is backed up and filled in on the inside with earth and stones to the depth of sixty feet, for the double purpose of making wharf room and to prevent the docks from leaking water. Next the mud and earth between the sea wall and the shore is all dug out and removed to the uniform depth of about thirty feet, and the whole space inside is divided into about forty docks and basins of various sizes and shapes, but covering, I think, about two acres of ground each, on an average, with ample wharf room around each dock. Many of the wharves are covered with storehouses and sheds. The dock walls are all built in the same manner as the sea wall, with heavy hammered stone, laid in cement in the strongest possible manner, and made water tight. They are all thirty feet high and not less than forty feet thick, including the filling between the docks.

"Father, which art in heaven," he exclaimed, give me strength to die like those holy men of old, who scorned to purchase life at the expense of truth. That truth has made me free; and though condemned on earth, I know that I am absolved in heaven."

He arose and paced the dungeon to and fro, with folded arms and firm step. His thoughts held communion with eternity.

"Father, which art in heaven," he exclaimed, give me strength to die like those holy men of old, who scorned to purchase life at the expense of truth. That truth has made me free; and though condemned on earth, I know that I am absolved in heaven."

He again seated himself at his table, and read in that tone with silver clasps.

This solitary prisoner was Aune Du Bourg; a man who feared not man;

once a merciful judge, in that august tribunal upon whose voice hung the life and death of those who were persecuted for conscience' sake, he was now himself accused, a convicted heretic, condemned to the baptism of fire, because he would not unrighteously condemn others. He had dared to plead the cause of suffering humanity before that dread tribunal, and in the presence of the king himself, to declare that it was an offence to the majesty of God to shed man's blood in his name. Six weary months—from June to December—he had laid a prisoner in that dungeon, from which a death by fire was soon to set him free. Such was the clemency of Henry the Second.

As the prisoner read, his eyes were filled with tears. He still gazed upon the printed page, but it was a blank before his eyes. His thoughts were far away amid the scenes of his childhood, amid the green valleys of Riom, and the golden mountains of Auvergne. Some simple word had called up the vision of the past. He was a child again. He was playing with the pebbles of the beach; he was praying at his mother's knee, with his little hands clasped in hers.

This dream of childhood was broken by the grating of bolts and bars, as the jailor opened his prison door. A moment afterward, his former colleague, De Harley, stood at his side.

"Thou here!" exclaimed the prisoner, surprised at the visit. "Then in the dungeon of a heretic! On what errand hast thou come?"

"On an errand of mercy," replied De Harley. "I come to tell thee—"

"That the hour of thy death draws near?"

"That thou must still be saved."

"Yes; if I will bear false witness against my God—bear heaven for earth, at once for a few brief days of earthly existence. Lost, thou shouldst say, lost, not saved!"

"No; saved!" cried De Harley, with warmth, and from a depth of shame and an eternity of woe! "Renounce this false doctrine; this abominable heresy, and return again to the bosom of the church which thou dost rend with strife and dissension."

"God judge between thee and me, which has embraced the truth!"

"It has already surely come."

"It has fallen more heavily upon those who unjustly persecute me. Where is the king?—he who said that with his own eyes he would see me perish at the stake? to whom the undaunted Du Bourg cried, like Elijah to Ahab, 'It is

the sight of such a creature causes one to involuntarily shrink.'

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FRIDAY, SEPT. 9, 1870.

Advertisements inserted on favorable terms. Printing of all kinds in the best manner, at reasonable rates.

Foreign Correspondence.

LETTERS FROM JOHN O. FOYE.

NO. III.

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, Aug. 19, 1870.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.—The gratifying announcement that the overthrow of Napoleon has produced a republican administration in *la belle France*, has awakened almost universal feeling of sympathy for the gallant and generous people who have at last been freed from the power which for twenty years past weighed heavily upon their aspirations for freedom, and which precipitated them into a war which has humbled Napoleon. The name of Napoleon is one which to the French people has been synonymous with greatness, and while they admit that the empire has done much for the prosperity of France, they cannot forget that imperialistic ideas were in opposition to the long cherished ideas of republican liberty for cherishing and advocating which many of her noblest names have been forced into exile from their native land. An anxious feeling prevails as to whether France can sustain the new order of administration in the face of the vast army of Prussia which threatens Paris, and it is hoped that as the conqueror of Napoleon has carried his announced point, the overthrow of the Emperor, he will not be unnecessarily imperious in his demands, though by the laws of war, he may demand compensation for the expenses incurred in the struggle; but the moral sense of the world will condemn any attempt on his part to crush upon France a government not desired by the people.

The N.Y. Herald furnishes an account of the leaders of the new administration of the republic, which administration, it says, differs conspicuously from the provisional government of 1848, which was headed by a poet, whose Utopian views were shared, and in some instances exaggerated by his colleagues. Grey, the President of the Council of State, is an able advocate. General Leefe, Minister of War, is a native of the south of France, and served with distinction in Algeria. Becoming a member of the Assembly in 1848 he was honored by the republic with a diplomatic mission to St. Petersburg. After the *coup d'état* he was regarded as so dangerous an adversary that he was expelled from France. He remained in exile until 1859. Jules Favre, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, is one of the most distinguished lawyers and eloquent orators in France. Pierre Magne, Minister of Finance, originally a lawyer, has made political economy the study of his life. Ever since 1853 he has had practical experience in administrative work, and Cremeroux, the Minister of Justice in the provisional government of 1848. Jules Simon, the Minister of Public Instruction has long been the acknowledged head of a body of young and learned professors. Leon Gambetta, the Minister of the Interior, is a young man with an expanding future before him. He has already attained distinction by the electric eloquence which he has displayed in political lawsuits. Arago the Mayor of Paris, a nephew of the astronomer and statesman, and appears from his literary proclamations to be well qualified for his new position. Count de Keratry, the Prefect of Police, a Breton by birth, is a descendant of an old legitimate family, but has always sympathized with advanced liberal ideas. George Tachard, Governor of Paris, and President of the Committee of Safety, is said to be an Orleanist, but he has manifestly set aside all party sympathies, devoting himself with equal energy and impartiality to the duties which devolve upon him as virtually a dictator.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.—The Delphi Lodge of Weymouth, has issued a card for public distribution, announcing the principles of the order, which are as follows:

J. O. F.

THE NEW ADAMS ACADEMY is QUINCY.—The noble bequest made by John Adams nearly fifty years ago has at length realized its object in the magnificent "Adams Academy," just completed.

The building is of stone with brick trimmings, and occupies the site of the venerable residence where John Hancock first breathed the air of liberty. The whole structure is unique and beautiful.

Miss Minnie Hansel of Berlin recently raised an Amazon corps to serve in the German armies, and offered their services to the government. There were fifty-four in all enlisted in this body, and it was their earnest desire to be stationed in some place where they could perform their duties and release the garrison for field duty. They offered to a hospital, and find a common refuge from the dissensions that too often mar the harmony of social intercourse. It is a society whose principles are to do justice to all mankind, and to promote the welfare of the poor.

It brings together men of all castes, from each other by climate, language, and education, and teaches them that they are children of one Almighty Father; and that, no human being can be born a slave.

No human being can be born a slave, to the happiness and well-being of man. It invites to its Lodges the sons of virtue, of love, and of peace, that they may be connected by vows of eternal fidelity for man's general welfare.

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PIQUANTS.

It is said that a San Francisco cat got into the room of an orator, somewhat noted as a traveller and speech-maker, and tried to suck his breath. As the story goes, the cat soon bursted, the wind in him being more than she could manage.

"How are you getting along at Newport?" "Oh, swimming."

Squibs thinks the dearest eyes he knows of just now are those of potatoes.

Motto for an Arab tribe—Up and Bedouin.

Recent rains have raised the Mississippi two feet.

Rolling stock—capital invested in boulding alleys.

The Philadelphia firemen are always in fighting trim.

In Illinois, Ann Jordan, of the Protestant Methodist Church, gained quite a reputation as a local preacher. Ann was ready to expound or exhort, and to "wrestle" in prayer largely to the annoyance of Peter Cartwright. She was present at one of Cartwright's camp-meetings once; a good feeling prevailed, and many were at the altar. Cartwright called her to lead in prayer, but Ann struck off at once, with much feeling and power. Cartwright not recognizing her voice, shouted out "Ann!" A brother, kneeling close by, whispered, "It is Ann Jordan praying!" Cartwright, looking around and seeing that it was so, cried out, "I take that Amen back!"

A shoddy dame, late a domestic, in ordering silver ware, desired the astonished clerk to show her "entails, M. M., engraved on each piece."

A Milwaukee "miss" says, "Taint much trouble to take care 'o sick passengers; most on 'em don't want anything, and if they do, they don't get it!"

Why is the earth like a blackboard? Because the children of men multiply on the face of it.

A young man charged with being lazy was asked if he took it from his father. "I think not," was the reply; "father's got all the laziness he ever had."

Red Cloud's new name for the locomotive is "coughing horse."

The driver of a coal cart anxiously enquired at several places for "the residence of Mr. James Nassau," after he had been directed to take a load of coal to the gymnasium.

A Chicago lady lately dropped one of her eyebrows in the church pew, and dreadfully frightened a young man sitting next to her, who thought it was his nose.

A certain tradesman had a large family and little "treasures" were continually being added to the board. One day one of his little boys happened to be in a store, and was thus interrogated by a young man present: "John, how many brothers and sisters have you got?" "I don't know," answered the boy, "I haven't been home since morning."

A Bohemian who was obliged to camp out the other evening, when asked where he slept, remarked that he occupied a bed.

"Indeed," ejaculated a brother, "I thought you had to rough it outside a week."

"Well, no," he replied, "I slept on an onion bed."

Mothers used to provide switches for their daughters from the nearest bush; now the daughters get their own switches from the milliner.

At one of the German fortresses in the Baltic, an inquisitive Frenchman was seen prowling about the moat. On being arrested as a spy, he established his innocence by producing his pocket handkerchief; it contained three dozen frogs. He was forgivably a dinner instead of a weak point.

The Hon. Horace Greeley is said to have experienced recently a change of but for the third time in sixty years.

As Metz is "hemmed in" by the Prussians, it is reasonable to say they did the hemming with the needle gun.

The prettiest girls in Utah generally marry young.

A good old soul read about the strike of the wire-drawers in Worcester, Mass., and said that tall new-fangled things wire drawers must be the greatest. She concluded that they were made like hooked shirts and dog muzzles.

During a recent fire in a town of Kentucky, the proprietors of the liquor saloons successfully employed the whisky kept for sale to quench the flames.

We have heard of a certain ford, somewhere in Ireland, where there is, in the middle of the stream a rock upon which some thoughtful person inscribed the caution: "When this rock is under water, it is dangerous crossing here."

A young lady having set her cap for a rather large specimen of the opposite sex, and having failed to win him, was telling her sorrows to a couple of her confidants, when one of them confronted her with these words:

"Never mind, Molly; there are as good fish in the sea as ever were caught."

"Molly knows that," replied her little brother; "but she wants a whale."

An attorney brought an immense bill to a lady for some business he had done for her. The lady, to whom he once paid his addresses, murmured at the charges.

"Madam," replied the limb of the law, "I wanted to convince you that my profession is lucrative, and that I should not have been bad match."

"Boys," said Uncle Peter, as he examined the points of the animal, "I don't see but one reason why mare can't trot her mile in three minutes."

They gathered round to hear this oracular opinion, and one inquired—

"What is it?"

"Why," he replied, "the distance is too great for so short a time."

The new tax bill provides that from and after the first of October last, all taxes imposed upon carriages, watches, piano-fortes, yachts, billiard tables, and gold and silver plate shall cease together with the taxes upon boats, barges, flats, legacies and successions, gross receipts of railroad, insurance and other companies.

After the first of May, 1871, the special or license tax imposed upon all kinds of dealers, physicians, lawyers, brokers, claim agents and so forth, will be discontinued except that paid by distillers, bankers, cigar and tobacco manufacturers.

The tax on sales also ceases after the first of October, except that paid by stamp brokers (tax) together with the stamp duty on promissory notes for less than one hundred dollars, such notes requiring a five cent stamp. The two-cent stamp upon receipts for money is abolished after October 1, and the income tax of two and one-half per cent. on all sums over \$2000 shall be collected only during the years 1870 and 1871.

THE MORMON CURRENCY. The Mormons reached Salt Lake Valley in an utterly impoverished condition. The cash capital of the entire community would not probably have exceeded \$1,000. The California migration furnished them a market for their surplus products; but as they had but small use for money, they preferred taking of the miners instead something which they could either eat, drink or wear, and not purchase at home. As they increased in numbers and means, merchants established themselves among them, thus enabling them to use their small stores of money in the purchase of needed supplies. Their great distance from market, and the small proportion of their crops which would bear transportation, have, however, all times made money extremely scarce, and have led to the perpetration of a complicated and often amusing system of barter. Hundreds of farmers, living in reasonably comfortable circumstances, and having large families to clothe and educate, will not sell a dollar in money for years. Such a farmer wishes to purchase a pair of shoes for his wife. He consults the shoemaker, who avers his willingness to furnish the same for one load of wood. He has no wood, but sells a calf for a quantity of adobes, the adobes for an orange on the merchant payable in goods, and the order for a load of wood, and the order, when the matron is shod. Seven water melons purchase a ticket of admission to the theatre. He pays for the tuition of his children seventy-five cabbages per quarter. The dressmaker receives for her services four squashes per day. He settles his church dues in sago melasses. Two loads of pumpkins pay his annual subscription to the newspaper. He buys a "Treatise on Celestial Marriage" for a load of gravel, and a bottle of soothing syrup for the baby with a bushel of string beans. In this primitive method, until the advent of the Railroad, was nine-tenths of the business of the Territory conducted. And even now, in the more remote settlements, a majority of all transactions are of this character. The merchants, purchasing their goods in New York or San Francisco, must, of course, have money to pay for the same; but they sell their goods for cattle, flour, and dairy products, which are marketed for cash in the adjoining mining Territories.—*From "Solid Lake City," in OVERTLAND MONTHLY for September.*

A LARGE WATER-WHEEL.—A son of Erin, who lived on the line of the Boston & Worcester R. R., was recently telling of a water-wheel that he had seen in Ireland, which he represented to be of the White Mount, and a Yankee bystander. "There they had a wheel one hundred feet diameter, to be used for a pumping-engine!"

And what did they do with such a wheel as that?" asked Patrick.

"Oh! replied Jonathan, it was bad hay weather, and the farmers put a gear on one of the mountains, and were going to turn the world the other way with the wheel, so that the sun would not set for a week. But the Chinese found out what was going on, and they went down to Delham, and got an injunction from the Supreme Court. They did not want to be left in the dark, and so the great wheel stands still to this day."

"Ah!" says Patrick, and what won't the Yankees do next?" (Deadline Transcript.)

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, PUTTY,
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Bankers & Brokers,
30 CONGRESS STREET,
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OLD STAND OF JOHN O. FOYE,
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To be found in every village and town in New England.

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NEW

LINEN COLLAR

THE

MOST DURABLE

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MOST ECONOMICAL COLLAR

EVER INVENTED.

Having had experience in the sale of paper collars for a number of years, and having noticed the various objections urged against most of the leading collars of the day, we have at last succeeded in obtaining a collar which we believe to be free from these objections, and we have no hesitation in offering them to our customers as the

BEST WEARING COLLAR

yet offered to the public, and we would advise all those who appreciate a

Perfect Fitting Collar!

One Faultless as to Style and Shape

TO CALL IN AND EXAMINE A BOX OF THESE

IMPROVED COLLARS !!

For if you but examine you will purchase and will never wear any but these.

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Is made with BOTH ROUND AND SQUARE CORNERS! so that all, no matter how fastidious, will take pride in wearing a collar so exquisitely fashioned in every respect. Its fabric cannot be distinguished from the whitest and finest linen.

This collar combines all the qualities of the BEST hitherto introduced, with

GREAT IMPROVEMENT.

They are made of a better quality of cloth than is used in any other collar, and will wear longer, and keep the shape free from wrinkle or pucker, better than any collar now in the market. They FIT THE NECK in the EASIEST and MOST PERFECT MANNER, and are WARRANTED TO GIVE PERFECT SATISFACTION in every respect. Do not fail to call in and examine them.

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WHAT IS A NEWSPAPER?

Organs that gentlemen play, my boy,
To answer to the raves of the day, my boy.

They hit on the key,

And pipe in concert away, my boy.

News from all countries and climes, my boy,
Advertised in verse, rhymes, my boy,

Or in prose, in all sorts

Of flying reports.

And published at regular times, my boy,

Articles able and wise, my boy,

At least in the editor's opinion, my boy,

That few understand

To what in the world it applies, my boy.

Statistics, reflections, reviews, my boy,

Little scraps in instancing, my boy,

Upon matters of state;

Upon matters of state;

For who-headed folks to pursue, my boy.

The funds as they were and are, my boy,

The quibbles and quirks of the bar, my boy,

A clever critique,

on some rising theatrical star, my boy.

The age of Jupiter's moons, my boy,

The stealing of somebody's spoons, my boy,

The state of the crops,

The price of tops,

And the wit of the public buffoon, my boy.

Lists of all physical ill, my boy,

Banished by somebody's pills, my boy,

Who's got married, to whom, my boy,

Who were all off in their bloom, my boy,

On this sorrow-stained earth,

Who totters first to the tomb, my boy.

The prices of cattle and grain, my boy,

Directions to dig and to drain, my boy,

How long to live,

To tell you in song,

A quarter of what they contain, my boy.

TOO SMART A SAILSMAN.

It was the one great object of life with

Captain Ambrose Hiller, in the old Cassandra,

to immortalize himself on canvas.

Not in the ordinary sense, as an artist,

but by keeping it spread on his

spar, long after his more prudent com-

sor had put it, by dint of resipacity,

and gasket, sing under control. He ought,

in virtue of this weakness (or strength,

as he considered it,) to have been in com-

mand of the "Flying Cloud," or the

"Sovereign of the Seas," instead of the

Cassandra.

Not but that our veteran blubber-

hund was a good sea boat; indeed she

could well carry all that her spars and

cordage were fit to bear—these last had

been rather ancient and untrust-worth-

But Captain Hiller never seemed to con-

sider that it is much more convenient

and becoming, even for the best sea-

boat, to carry her sticks in an upright

position, than to drag them at all sorts

of oblique angles.

The storm-battered rock, Diego Ran-

irez, a sort of outpost which guards the

passage round the Horn, bore directly

down on us, with a howling gale fol-

lowing us up from west-south-west. The

Cassandra, deeply-laden, but with what

seamen call "lively cargo," oil and

whalebone, reeled off before it under si-

gnal red fire and main-top-sails and fore-

course, while two of our best men had

caught their hands full at the wheel. The

Captain was in his element—only one

thing was wanting to crown his felicity—

the sight of a consort bound on the same

course, that he might "out carry" him.

"Pretty well done, old C'ndy," said he, in a kind of monologue, address-

ed to no one in particular, as he swung

his flexible sea-legs fore-and-aft the quar-

ter deck. She washes her own decks

and rings her own bells, now!" The

Diego-in sight, too—that's always

welcome, especially if we haven't seen

the sun for two or three days—because

it tells us where we are better than a

whole slate of figures. We shall be in

the Atlantic to-night, with a plenty of

room to slant her away to the northward.

I think she'll bear a little more top-

top, Mr. Murray?" The wind's steady,"

said the mate.

"Steady enough," answered the mate;

"and quite enough of it. I think she's

carrin' all prudent canvas now." Then

top-mast backstays is none too good," he

added, with a warning glance aloft.

"Well, I do know; I guess they are

good enough. If we don't try 'em well

we shall never know whether they are

good or not; and if they ain't good, we

don't want 'em."

The mate was silent, if not convin-

ced, by this strange logic; but the cry

of "Sail, ho!" from forward diverted

both their minds from the subject for the present.

A bark lyng too, directly in our track,

not more than two miles off. But a few

minutes would be required to pass her,

"He's rigged for it," growled the mate.

"He's looked after the latter," I sup-

pose, if we hadn't got into this snarl, the

old man would be trying to out carry her

to-day. If we hadn't wanted to show

off to Nickel, and got hands up-in-heaps,

and the ship away off'n her course,

she would ha' gone through all right.

I never saw nothing gained by tryin' to be

too smart."

Now did he in this case, for the Arab,

though no great sailor, arrived home a

fortnight ahead of us, while our sharp-

shooting friend, the Bald Eagle, beat us

to the finish.

I know by the look of his boats i-

and more, by the copper, or rather the

want of copper on his bows."

"Yes, that's a sure mark," said Cap-

tain Hiller, taking the glass and satisfy-

ing himself. "A homeward-bounder, and

layin' under storm-sails! and a goos-

ing! What's he thinkin' on, to be

home to with this breeze?"

"Perhaps she isn't so good a ship to

be as the Cassandra," suggested the mate.

"No, there ain't many's. We'll

show him what we can do. Give her the

main-to-ga'-gan's, Mr. Murray!" And

the Captain drove the joints of his tele-

scope together with a bang.

It was useless to remonstrate now. The

fiat had gone forth, and it was ours to

obey. The Captain had mounted his

hobby, which was, especially, carrying

top-gallant-sails over single-reefs.

The sail was loosed, sheeted home, and

hoisted without accident, and our craft

WEYMOUTH WEEKLY GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, Sept. 23, 1870.

Advertisements invited on favorable terms. Printed at all kinds in the best manner, at reasonable rates.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 8th, 1870.

Mr. Editor.—I have read an article in the Gazette of Aug. 23d, under the caption of "American Ingratitude," to which, had I been in a sufficiently short distance of Weymouth when it was published to have had a communication reach you in time for the next subsequent issue of your paper, I would have been pleased to have written for publication a short article in reply. I think I never before saw a newspaper or article, of a serious kind, which contained so many unsupported assertions, and so many deductions and inferences drawn from assumed premises, except perhaps during a period of great political excitement, when politicians did not much care what they said, provided it served party ends.

An artistic rhetorical production, with its smooth turned sentences, well rounded periods, and recurring bold interrogations, is not without merit, but as an article intending to show the cause why Americans should not sympathize with Prussia in the present; war, it lacks the essential element which an article of this nature should possess:—a basis of historical facts.

Evidently the writer is a Roman Catholic priest, or an able Catholic layman. The Roman Catholic can never forgive Prussia for having given birth to Luther, who opened a new world in which every man was his own priest;—his own intercessor! And they hate Prussia because of her liberal institutions of learning, and because the watchword of *Progress* is inscribed upon all her banners. It is also not to be believed in keeping her subjects in ignorance, but today she is at the head of all the civilized nations of the world with regard to educational facilities afforded to the rising generation within her borders. *Providence* doth darkness rather than light; and Prussia, with her reading and thinking, and intelligent citizens, is a standing menace to the powers of darkness—popery. Hence the sympathies of every Irish, or American catholic are against Prussia. I think it neither astounding nor incomprehensible that Americans should be in unit pronounced for Prussia, and against France. When I consider the fact that the best class of immigrants which come to America are Germans, when I consider their common origin of the two races and their common religion, I should think strange if Americans did not pronounce for Prussia. "France" he says "has been a life long friend of America." Indeed! In order to make such an assertion one must have a supreme contempt for the records of history. If he will turn to Bancroft's, Hildreth's, or any history of the United States which embraces the period of 1796 to 1809, he will there see that year after year there were continual outrages and insults on the part of France toward the United States, and that at one time actual hostilities did exist upon the ocean. We see that as early as 1797 "certain captures" were made by France of American vessels, on the ground of being enemy's property on board. "Prerogatives were set up sufficient to insure the condemnation of every American vessel." Of the vessels thus condemned the crews were placed in confinement, and treated with all the harshness of prisoners of war." March 1797, a proclamation was issued convening a special session of Congress to consider the outrages and insults of the French Directory. In 1798 the French legislative body promulgated a decree of a more sweeping and outrageous character than any yet issued, which declared to be a good prize all vessels having merchandise on board the produce of England, or her colonies, whosoever the owner might be. And early the same year, 1798, French privateers were fitted out from the West Indies to cruise against all American vessels. In June 1798 an act was passed by our Congress suspending all commercial intercourse with France. And another act declared the French treaties void." In the month of July, Congress confirmed Washington as lieutenant general and commander in chief, of all the armies raised and to be raised for the service of the United States, to lead the contemplated war with France. In 1799, the U. S. vessel "Constellation" captured a French frigate, and in 1800 disposed another. During this period of open hostility, about fifty vessels of all kinds fell into the hands of the Americans. Napoleon's famous Berlin decree was proclaimed in 1806, and that of Milan in 1808, both of which in their operations tended to cripple American commerce. In 1802 an act was passed by our Congress prohibiting all intercourse with France, for one year.

It is true that La Fayette and France assisted America in her revolutionary struggle, but how quickly under a change of government France became the enemy of America. And it is asserted, not without good reason, (not to include La Fayette, and some other French officers who assisted us,) that even the motives of France for rendering us assistance was more to cripple and humiliate England, than because she cared directly for us. In 1778, after addressing the King of France, and telling him of our cause, never had a fairer opportunity to impress the incisive words of the *Englishman*: "Cast thy bread upon the waters, and it shall find it after many days." But now say, there is no water to float anything.

LYDIA W. LOVELL.

The Bonapartes for rulers may have become obnoxious to Americans when it had adhered to a republican form of government she might have had their continued sympathies. Consequently it can easily be seen how an American can have some sympathy for France, but none for Napoleon.

His claim with reference to the coup d'etat and to the late plebiscite, that the fate of the people taken on those occasions was the free expression of the popular will, seems a strange one to those who are familiar with the *modus operandi* at those times. It brings to my mind the story of a large contractor in our own country, who on the eve of an exciting election said to his employees: "Men, I wish to have you vote for whom you please; I do not wish to influence you at all in this matter; I wish to impose no restrictions upon you; but I will say that no man who does not vote the straight Democratic ticket will be employed by me in the future."

He says, "France rose as one man at the call of her ruler and rallied to arms against the Prussians." This assertion may be true to the letter, but it is not true in spirit. How could the armies do otherwise than obey their ruler while under a despotic monarchical form of government?

But to show that their duty and feeling were not united let me quote from recently received telegrams. The Times and other papers accept the French revolution with favor, as a clear expression of the national will. "Republiques are already leaving London in great numbers for France." Victor Hugo on his arrival in Paris received an ovation. The soldiers fraternized with the people. They laughed and wept for joy, and embraced one another.

The palace of the Tuilleries was invaded by a mob, who tore down the thrown, destroyed everything marked with the Imperial arms and other Napoleonic insignia, and carried away and cast into the Seine all busts, statues, and pictures of the Napoleons.

In speaking of the fact that Prussia made war upon Sweden in 1715—1720, while impartial history says she had cause for so doing, we ought to have remembered that Prussia of today is not Prussia of 1715—1720, any more than France of 1796—1809 was the France of 1773—1789.

Resolved, That there can be no greater peril than rivalry competition for the liquor trade; for her master was her father and unlike many slaveholders, thought too much of his daughter to sell her, body and soul, for gold.

The prejudice against caste and color, and the annoyances to which Texie was subject, at the south, can be illustrated by the following incident:

One day a white man was walking the streets of a southern city, in company with Texie, when he suddenly learned that he was creating a sensation. The worthless scions of a degenerate aristocracy, who had themselves entirely mingled their blood with the blacks, Africaans found on southern plantations, were disgusted at the sight of a white man walking with a respectable yellow woman.

One little boy, who was passing with his mother, the carriage stopped, and they might the better enjoy the sight.

Going to Texie, the gentleman remarked, "I thank God that when we get to heaven, I can walk over its golden pavements, in company with a good respectable yellow angel, without being laughed at."

We will close this chapter on yellow angels, by relating a little circumstance that occurred in Memphis, Tenn.

Resolved, That the abolition of slavery and preservation of our national Union having been accomplished, no issue is now left but to make it equal and to secure the equal rights of all.

Resolved, Therefore, that the organization of an independent political party is an inevitable necessity.

Resolved, That as a political party we seek a political object, that we aim at the extinction of the entire dreamshop system, national and State, because it is dangerous and injurious to every interest of the Commonwealth.

Resolved, That while we recognize the importance of other reforms, must be co-existent with life and political power.

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Weekly Gazette and Reporter.

FRIDAY, DEC. 30, 1870.

Plymouth Memorial. 250th Anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers at Plymouth.

Mr. Editor: Dear Sir.—To those of your readers who were unable to attend the great Memorial gathering at Plymouth on the 21st Inst. (Fore Fathers Day), it cannot be uninteresting, or uninteresting with great pleasure to receive a brief sketch of the celebration.

At quarter before nine, the morning of the day, a well appointed excursion train started from the Old Colony depot, Boston, for the field of operations.

This train had, aboard, about the most respectable crowd of people whom it has ever been our pleasure to see together. They were sons and daughters of the Pilgrims, and we thought of the passage "Ye shall know them by their fruits." Looking at the "fruits" we were more than ever satisfied with the goodness of the Pilgrim "tree" on which they grew. To say that the excursionists were good natured would not express it; they were hilarious, although it was not the third hour of the day. But such a morning and such a company were enough to stimulate into rapid flow even more sluggish blood than runs in Pilgrim veins. All were anxious to claim relationship to the Fathers, some too much so; as was the one who said "I am descended from one of the leading Pilgrims" when it was replied, "What a descent!"

On the arrival of the train at Ply-

mouth, we were greeted by crowds of citizens and strangers who had come to celebrate the day. Plymouth, as you

know, is rather an inviting looking town, old fashioned, of course, and has been the cradle where a nation was rock-

ed in its infancy, to the lullaby of the "breaking waves," it is all the better

for that. At noon we were fairly

settled in the church. The music was

all that could be desired. The sub-

lime messages of Révélation calling God

to defend, sustain and succor the deso-

late, the lonely, the persecuted, and then

answered from heaven by, "I will not

leave thee nor forsake thee," sounded

with a new and grand meaning, like

the shout of an army in answer to the

bugle call, surrounded and filled with

memories as we were, of the martyrs

who had there "fought the good fight."

The oration by Hon. Robert C. Winthrop was as good as a sermon, and four

times as much of it. Starting off with

descriptions of the highest pride to the

Pilgrims that more than taxed his high-

est powers of exclamation, he very

soon landed, and struck bottom on the

legitimate subject before him. His de-

tails of the formation of the church in

England, of the flight to Holland, of the

leave-taking and embarkation, were so

concisely and graphically sketched that

even to one well acquainted with Pil-

grim history, as in our words "They

were forgotten into newness." In for-

table language, he showed how much

America owed to the Congregational

ism of the Pilgrims, its principles of

individual freedom, its acknowledgement

of natural rights, but best of all

I agreed with him that no other

system could have done so much for

liberty, both religious and civil. Af-

ter giving still further accounts of their

faults that were very few, considering

their age, he glanced along at the "Pil-

grim's Progress." Contrasting their

small numbers, their poverty, their

lack of material advantages, with the

40,000,000 of to day, with the click of

the telegraph in Duxbury, the voice of

the old continent whispering to the new,

of steam on land and sea; of the dis-

covery of science through the tele-

scope, the stereoscope, the microscope;

of ether; of schools and colleges; and

then summoning the spirits of those he-

roes, had them sit in judgment on the

present generation and say, if we, with

all the advantages of art and science

and schools were advanced beyond, or

equal to our ancestors in simple Chris-

tian Faith and good deeds. If not,

then is our boasting vain. Mr. Winthrop

apologized for what might seem to

some a too "exclusively religious view

of the Pilgrims, but in reply said, that

they were a church from the beginning;

they left England as a church; they

were in Holland as a church; they

came and remained in America as a

church—a church founded on the

Rock.

Never, earnest, devout prayer by Rev.

J. F. Thompson of New York, and

singing of the magnificent hymn by

Bryant, the services closed with the

benediction.

The Pilgrim dinner furnished by Mr.

L. G. Field of Taunton, was unexcep-

tional in all its appointments, and the

short speeches following it were all

pervaded by such sentiments as did hon-

or to the memory of the Fathers, and

by the frequent applause that they drew

forth, evidently found a warm response

in the minds and hearts of the hearers.

The supper ended and the speeches

finished, our correspondent started for

home in the "speakers car"—one car

with an engine. How that car tore

through the night, with its eye of fire

scorching everything abeam along the

track, we may not say; we breathed

fresher when we landed.

Fifty miles an hour! How our Fa-

thers would have shuddered at the

thought! We had been to Plymouth,

seen its bay, trod its sacred streets, been

stirred by memories of the Pilgrims

valiant, wept over their heroic and sac-

red, looked upon their graves and came back, hoping that their inspiration of greatness may never depart. Well

is it a glorious day, almost as good

as Sunday, a year ago, the year all.

All of our readers who could not or would

not go, have our deepest commiseration,

but that they may all witness if not the

250th, at least the 300th birthday of

America, is the wish of a PILGRIM.

THE COMICAL BROWN is to favor

us with one of his popular concerta

in Washington Hall, on Friday evening,

Dec. 30th. Mr. Brown is always a wel-

come visitor here, and always gives a

first class entertainment and at a low

price of admission. He keeps his audi-

ence convulsed with laughter, and

does not resort to anything coarse or

vulgar in his delineations. Mr. Brown

his bulldog, is spoken of as being

very sweet-spirited, and the "comical

wonder," Fred Merck, displays won-

derful versatility as a musician, by play-

ing during the evening so many dif-

ferent instruments.

Christmas observances were never

so numerous as on the last anniversary.

MANKATO, BLUE EARTH COUNTY, MINN., Dec. 14, 1870.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.
Letter from John O. Foye.
No. XII.

VERNON, N.Y., December 1, 1870.

Mr. Editor.—Permit me to introduce to you Rev. Amory Gale of Minneapolis, formerly a pastor in Burlington County, Massachusetts. He is now a stout robust man, very lively and active, although above sixty years of age. Before coming here some fifteen years since, he was badly troubled with Phthisis, but his health here is nearly perfect. Mr. Gale has for years been the State Missionary and agent of the Minnesota Baptists. He has been a hard worker, especially on the frontier, always following immediately in the line of emigration to pilot churches. I met him at Brewster's at Rochester. Last Tuesday I rode with him to Abbot's fine rods to Farmington—about 12 miles northeast—over prairie lands with some valleys and bluffs interspersed. Mr. Gale pointed out a high bluff where sea-shells are found, showing that a body of salt water once enveloped the region and this bluff was an island. There are some large boulders here which are strong current must have brought down and left them from the upper tracks where there is rock in ledges. The soil on these bluffs is superior being a deposit of a distance away. We found many new roads across these prairies without fences or landmarks; that we got some 4 miles out of the road and with the thermometer at zero it was a pretty long ride. We arrived in time for a preaching meeting conducted by Rev. Mr. Fuller of Lake City, an eminent man. I met several persons from Massachusetts here. I stopped over night with an old farmer who was an inveterate Western etiquette. A friend and Justice Soule, last Sunday, and made complaint of being knocked down and robbed of \$25, the evening previous. Summer street, near East Abington, by two young men who followed him from French's store where he had been purchasing groceries. A warrant was issued and the men were arrested, and brought before the Justice on Monday. Keith, representing for complainant and Salmon for defendant. As there was no corroborating testimony to prove the robbery, the case was finally referred to simple assault, one of the defendants being used as witness and another pleading guilty, and paying the fine and costs.

Last Sunday morning, about 7 o'clock

Mrs. Julia Turner, wife of James Turner, of Hanover, was suddenly

arrested by constables up and down

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A ESSA ON THE GOTE.
The gote is a coarse woollen sheep.
They have a split hoof and a whole tail.

They have a good appetite and savage digestion.

They swallow what they eat, and will eat, any thing they can bite.

Their moral characters are not polished; but they had rather stand a rotten turnip out or a garbege-box than tow com honest by a pek ov oats.

The male goat has two horns on the ridge on his head, and a mustash on his bottom lip, and is the plug ugly on his naibhood.

A maskinale goat will file every thing, from an elephant down to a shadon on a dead wall.

They strike from their tail end, hasted on the shoulder, and are as likely few hit az a hammer is a nail-head.

They are a hi-seasoned animal; az much as az a pound of assiduity.

They are faultifly critters, and will stick few a friend az long az he lives in a shanty.

They kime endy thing but a great pole, and kno the way up a rock az a woodine.

They are az certain tew raise as young ones; sum mifys are half goats, and half children. They are good eating when they are young, but they leave it opaz they git stronger.

They are always poor in body, but phatt in the stumick; what they eat seems to all go to appetit. Yu mitz az well agree tew phatt an injun rubber overshoie bi filling it with kalm-shells, az tew raise emy adpoze membrane on the outside bust wif a gote.

A phatt gote will be a literary curiosity.

They use the same dialek az the sheep, and the yung ones speak the language more fluently than the parients do.

There is only two animals on the earth that will eat tobakko—one is a man, and turther is a gote; but the gote understands it the most, for his swallars the spit, chaw and all.

They are handy at living a long time; reaching an advanced age without arraving at enny definite konklusion.

How long a gote lives without giving it up there no man old enough to tell.

Methuzeler, if his memory was bad at forgetting, mite give a good-sized guess; but, unfortunately for science and this essa, Methuzeler ain't here.

Gotes will live in enny klimate, and on enny vittels except tankbar; and if they even cum to square death, it is a profound sekret.

The female gote is either the mother, or sister, or cuzin or the mail gote, according tew the prevainlin circumstances in the case, or else i labor under a delusion, i forget which.

They give milk intuatively, about a quarter, before it is watered, in twelve hours, which is the subject or nourisment in various ways.

This milk, whic is extracted from the female gote, is excellent tew finish up yung ones on; but iz apt tew make them bedroos and fightful.

It is not unknown for a babe, while intaking this pugnacious fluid, to let op his left cheekskin ov diggits, and seal the nourse on the phinnkle of the smeller, and tap it for claret.

This is a common fakt among the Irish babes, and explains the reason why, in after-life, these same babes make such brilliant hits.

In writing the history or the mail and femall gote tew adorn the pages ov futer times, i flatter myself that i have stuck tew the truth, and havn't allowed mi imagination tew buss the job.

A great many ov our best-built historians are apt tew mistake opinions for facts—this is an eyz mistake tew make, but when i strike a goose, or bedugg, or gote, you notis one thing—i stay with them.—Josh Billings.

PIQUANTS.

An Irishman who was found guilty of stealing a lot ov coffee was asked by the magistrate what he did with it? Made my wif it, was his reply.

Whittier being asked for an autograph the other day, at once complied by peining:

The name is but the shadow, which we find too often larger than the man behind!

A youngster, repeating the Lord's Prayer at his mother's knees, came to the petition, 'give us this day our daily bread,' and added, *sotto voce*, 'and candy, too.'

A showman of Omaha exhibits one of his eyes preserved in a bottle, which he tells the audience 'was gouged out in a free fight in the early days of this year town.'

A large American gray eagle was brought into Siguorney. The editor of the *Newspaper* interviewed him. The result was, one of his claws well sent home in the left hand. The blood ran, and so did the editor.

The New York Sun is rather severe on the young men of Cambridge. In describing a new hotel it says: The waiters are of ineffable elegance and of an intelligent cast of countenance.

Should it be considered a capital offence to kill another with kindness?

A German band recently played up in a Balloon at a funeral in New York—*Musical World.* (It might be said 'How is that for high?')

Music for the Indians: Overtures of Peace.

Scarcely a blow is struck that does not wound the giver.

Strange,—that old persons should wear slippers, and infants not use creepers.

Berger was complimented by a friend upon his superior wit: 'You do great credit to the circle in which you move,' said he. 'Well,' replied Berger, 'I have been called a limb in my time.'

'A limb,' Berger?

Berger scented something and made no reply.

Your wife looks rather persive, Jones should be livelier and get her over it.

Then I'd have her ex-pensive.

Blind Tom does not read at sight!

A veteran observer once declared that no one knew what envy and jealousy were until he had served in the army.

The observer probably never belonged to a church choir.—*Phila. Ledger.*

A little boy was advised by his father to use illustrations in his converse whenever they should occur; him, for, he comined the present, there is no more forcible way of conveying or impressing your meaning?

Shortly after the boy was being lectured on generosity, 'It's better to give than receive, Johnny, for better, the Bible says so, and I say so.'

Illustrated it, pappy. I think I will understand you better.'

Father could not see the application.

Bear we approve of.—Meyer-beer, a delightful beverage the year round.

A contemporary asks, how is that the months of rivers are larger than their heads? Nothing out of the way we know of persons in the same fix.

Two convets, by name Clark and Joy, were on their way to Australia:

'You have the advantage of me, Clark, you needn't look so blue.'

'Why have I? asked the other.

'You're being transported with Joy.'

A flatterer is the shadow of a fool.

Motto for a dynasty. No succession.

The greater an enemy's power over us the keener our final success will prove.

A maskinale gote will file every thing, from an elephant down to a shadon on a dead wall.

They strike from their tail end, hasted on the shoulder, and are as likely few hit az a hammer is a nail-head.

They are a hi-seasoned animal; az much as az a pound of assiduity.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

MATHUSHEK
Piano. PRICES REDUCED.
THE BEST.

Judges in all parts of our country now decide that Mathushek's EQUAL-
SCALE not only renders the piano more durable, but Secures the Volume of Tone SO LONG AS THE PIANO STANDS.

Mathushek's Piano would look carefully into the merits of this piano. There are two sizes, the smallest—Colonel—is only 4 ft. 10 in. long, yet Possesses great power and sweet-
ness of tone.

S. PARSONS, GENERAL AGENT,
Circular 1, 223 Washington St., Boston.

Amount at Risk April 1, 1870,

\$1,863.591.

Cash Assets, \$20,672.52

Deposit Notes, \$18,995.02—\$85,605.54

N. L. WHITE, President.

Elias Richards, Secy.

W. R. GREELEY, M. D.

Fellow of Mass. Med. Soc. (Class 1830.)

Pianist & Physician.

Surgeon, East Weymouth.

Office hours at residence, 12 1/2.

J. BINNEY & CO., CHOICE

GROCERIES AND

PROVISIONS,

LINCOLN SQUARE,

WEYMOUTH.

JUST LANDED AT

Gardner's Wharves, Weymouth.

A FULL CARGO OF SHINGLES AND CLAPBOARDS, of all kinds, for sale at lowest market rates. Please call and examine.

H. GARDNER, Agent.

Notice to Customers.

The Best and Cheapest Place to buy

CLOTHES WRINGERS

Or Washing Machines.

Or get your Wringers Repaired at

H. S. THAYER'S,

42 Elm street, Boston.

Entrance from the Yard of Wilde's Hotel, 19 1/2.

Just received a new lot of

SHINGLES.

JUST LANDED AT

Gardner's Wharves, Weymouth.

A FULL CARGO OF SHINGLES AND CLAPBOARDS, of all kinds, for sale at lowest market rates. Please call and examine.

H. GARDNER, Agent.

CARRIAGES.

NEW and Second Hand Carriages, of all kinds, on hand and ready for sale or exchange.

For Sale or Exchange,

NATHAN T. JOY,

Near the Corner of Broad and Middle streets,

EAST WYEMOUTH.

Shortest and most Direct Route between

BOSTON AND NEW YORK,

Avoiding Point Judith.

J. G. SANBORN,

Druggist and Apothecary,

Corner Commercial and Broad Streets,

EAST WYEMOUTH.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully attended to.

VARIOUS KINDS OF

SECOND HAND

SEWING MACHINES,

in good repair, for sale or let by

S. S. SPEAR,

MAIN ST., South Weymouth.

On the best terms, by writing to

J. H. HATCH,

North Marshfield, Mass.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

Paris by Sunlight and Caslight

A Work Description of the *Mysteries, Virtues, Vices, Splendor and Virtue of the City of Paris.*

It contains 150 fine engravings of noted Places, Life and Scenes in Paris. Agents wanted.

WEYMOUTH WEEKLY GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 30, 1870.

Advertisements inserted on favorable terms. Printing of old blots in the best manner, at reasonable rates.

THE FAIR

OF THE

WEYMOUTH

Agricultural & Industrial Society.

The scalding rays of the sun and absence of rain clouds through the summer, which has now closed, pretty nearly used up the crops of many farmers, and the prospect of a good show of "garden-scare" at the Fair last week was a doubtful one. To the surprise of visitors, however, the exhibition in this department was a very creditable one, while the show of fruits and flowers was, to quote from the gardener of Caleb Holbrook, Esq., of East Randolph, who was present at the Fair, "one of the finest he had ever seen in this or the old world, in point of excellence and beauty," though of course not so large in contributions as at the Horticultural exhibitions in the city. The fruit department showed a decided increase in public attention to this important branch of rural occupation, and the specimens of apples, pears and grapes, could not be beat in any other locality. The number of contributors in this department exceeded the contributions of previous years very largely, there being 290 plates of apples, 155 of pears, and 127 of grapes, some of the specimens being the finest we ever saw.

The Committee on Fruits express their thanks to contributors for the large number of specimens offered. The exhibition consisted of a fine variety, and all of superior excellence, the specimens being of such uniform excellence that it was almost impossible to discriminate sufficiently to award prizes, and they feel quite sure that the self satisfaction of the contributors and the unbounded admiration of visitors will be a far more suitable remuneration than the paltry sums which the Committees were obliged (on account of limited means) to award them.

Mr. Geo. Hollis and Mrs. Canterbury's exhibition of flowers were much admired, excellent taste in arrangement and care in cultivation being prominent. Their specimens would do honor to any exhibition.

In vegetables, the point of attraction was the show of potatoes by Den. Reed, of South Weymouth, who exhibited 26 varieties. Had the summer been more moist, he would have been beaten in the exhibition, as another resident of the village planted twenty-eight varieties, on light land, without procuring a return even of the amount of seed planted.

The Fair in the line of articles mentioned was a success, and a decided improvement over former years. The exhibition of articles of manufacture and industry was not a very prominent one, though it contained many features of interest.

The patchwork, baby clothes, and other achievements of feminine skill, came in for a share of admiration, and the specimens of drawing and painting evinced a native talent of which the town may well be proud. Under the head of drawings we observed a pencil sketch by Mr. Geo. A. Morse, who as a caricaturist, is not a whit behind his brothers of the profession. The subject was "Class 14—*Pig vs. Potoro*," the contestants in the race being a couple of boys of 60 or thereabouts, whose facsimiles are to be found among the Dutchmen in the Catskill Mountains, and vies with the response of Gov. Claffin to their invitation to be present, and every effort was made on their part to make his visit a pleasant one.

The exhibition of horses was witnessed by a crowd of people, and as we do not claim to be expert in passing judgment on horse-flesh, the reader will be content with a summary of the races, as follows:

Class 11, fastest pair of Trotting Horses, Purse \$10 and \$5.

JAMES H. CLAPP names Major and Mate, 1 1.

Time 3 15, 3 16.

Class 12, Horses trotting nearest to 3 minutes, Purse \$10 and \$5.

Alexis Torrey, Horse Billy, 2 38 1-2, 1st pr.

J. T. Stoddard, Horse Samoset, 2 68, 2d pr.

Dave W. Barrows, Horse Dexter, 3 2 3 4, Henry Thomas, Mare Nelly, 3 6 3 4

Class 13, Horses that have not trotted in public faster than 2 50, Purse \$20 and \$10.

Alfred Tirrell, Prince Princess, 2 1 1 1, Alexia Torrey, Horse Billy, 2 1 1 1.

J. T. Stoddard, Horse Samoset, 0 0 0 0

Time 2 49 1-4, 2 49 3-4, 2 50, 2 58.

Class 15, Open to all Trotting Horses, Purse \$50 and \$25.

L. C. Ryerson, Horse Emperor, 1 1 1, J. T. Stoddard, Mare Vixen, 2 2 2, 1st pr.

Time 2 44 1 2, 2 39 3-4, 2 42 1-4.

The attendance the second day was quite remunerative, the amount received at the gate being swelled to about \$1900, with the fees for ground from refreshment tents, etc., made a total of about \$2000.

A brief allusion to the show of cattle, sheep, swine and poultry, is necessary, the principal exhibitors being Messrs. Hodgman, of North Weymouth, A. Tirrell, So. Weymouth, M. N. Hobart, Braintree, and others. The pens were well filled, the stock of cattle being no doubt from the pecuniary value of some of the animals, as well as their merits. An examination of the report of premiums will furnish information under these heads.

PREMIUMS AWARDED.

APPLES.

E. Wey, best disp, 1st, 3 00

M. C. Dizer, " 2nd best, 2 00

Ezra Reed, " 3rd best, 3 00

Loring Pratt, " best dish Baldwin, 20

Josiah Reed, " 2d best, 24

T. J. Nash, E. W, best dish Greening, 18

E. L. Nash, " 2d best, 24

M. N. Hobart, " best dish Rosh Bush, 18

Loring Pratt, " best dish Orange Sweet, 20

E. W. Pratt, " best dish Pomegranate, 18

Loring Pratt, " best dish Yellow, 20

E. L. Pratt, " best dish Northern Spice, 18

John T. Dizer, " best dish Red, 20

John T. Dizer, " best dish Rosh Bush, 20

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New Advertisements.
RICE REDUCED.
BEST IN THE COUNTRY.
YORK OBSERVER
50c PER ANNUM.
6 MONTH FREE ON TRIAL.
JAMES E. MORSE, JR., & CO.,
57 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

RAVELERS

LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Conn. Cash Assets, \$1,000,000. Grants LIFE and ENDOWMENT Policies of all types, and also Accidental Death and Dismemberment Policies of all types.

Alas, insures against ACCIDENTS causing death or total disability, and will pay by the year or for life \$700 per day, plus 5% in benefits to policy-holders.

In SIX MONTHS can be made by a shrewd and resolute man in a safe, comfortable home, a sum of \$1,000. For particulars call on the NORTH AMERICAN PICTURE CO., 1855 Union Street, New York.

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AND DEALERS IN
KITCHEN FURNISHING GOODS,
CROCKERY AND GLASS-WARE,
HARDWARE AND FARMING TOOLS,
WASHINGTON ST., WEYMOUTH.

F. A. NASH, G. W. RADCLIFFE.

MONATIQUOT MILL, WEYMOUTH.

The subscriber is prepared to
dress Heavy Timber and Joists,
FOR FRAMES REQUIRED FOR

Shore Summer Houses,

Having recently put in a heavy Planer for the purpose, and will also furnish TIMBER for the same.

HENRY GARDNER,

Photographic Pictures.

F. KINDELER,
PHOTOGRAPHIC COPIST,

A. M. KINDELER,

Finisher and Colorist.

2431 ESSEX STREET, SALEM, MASS.

Would inform the people of Weymouth and vicinity that they are prepared to give their services in copying from the Daguerreotype. They take Pictures made in styles and every required size. Having had more than twelve years experience in Photography and Painting, we are enabled to make any alteration desired without losing the license.

As we do the work ourselves our patrons may rest assured of perfect satisfaction guaranteed.

They would refer to the editor of the Gazette for a reference to their ability to produce Pictures.

Orders left at the Gazette office will be promptly attended to.

J. E. RICE,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

AND—

FUNERAL UNDERTAKER.

All descriptions of

Caskets, Coffins, Hoods and Plates,

ON HAND OR FURNISHED TO ORDER.

Drilling, Sawing, Matching, Turning etc.

Doors, Windows and Blinds on hand and furnished to order.

Mouldings of all kinds, including irregular ones.

AT MY MILL,

COMMERCIAL STREET,

East Weymouth.

423

Insurance Notice.

FRANCIS AMBLER, Esq., will attend to my business in Boston, and will be ready to give his services to Europe.

JOHN O'FOYE,

Weymouth, July 29, 1870.

TON VACUUM CURE

Harrison Avenue, Boston.

THE new VACUUM TREATMENT is the greatest curative agent ever invented.

Invalids are demanding it everywhere.

A short space of two years in which it has been introduced into every country where cure has ever been performed by its agency.

We are anxious that all information

differring from Chinese disease should be communicated to us, so that we will be able to furnish a pamphlet illustrating and describing treatment, with tables, &c., &c.

GEORGE M. D.

EX-CHIEF OF NEW INVENTIONS claimed

by the United States and all foreign countries.

Full information furnished by

MUNN & CO., 37 Park Row, New York.

MADE FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES

now be patented for thirty years. Particulars to be had upon application.

MUNN & CO.

10 State Street, Boston, N. Y.

MEN OF INTEGRITY

ITEMS of character and experience

of service as Local or District

Attorneys, Contractors, Surveyors, etc.,

are invited to correspond with the undersigned.

Consequently, in 1845, An over \$20,000,000.

Investments, \$10,000,000.

Unquoted facilities and

an excess of gains.

Particulars given to men—gentlemen of

experience in other business and industries—whose present engagements are

such that they are willing to give time to

us upon the subject of personal interview.

Integrity and integrity of the highest character.

Address LYON & NASON, General

15 State Street, Boston.

A. FAHNESTOCKS

ERMIFUGE

CAUTION.

But occasion require you to purchase

Fahnestock's Vermifuge, be particular

to the article.

This is the article that has been so

favorably known since 1829,

purchasers must insist on having it

and upon them.

PUBLICAN CAUCUS.

Roughians of Weymouth, a branch

at the Town Hall, FRIDAY Evening,

60, 1870, 7 o'clock P.M. for the purpose

of Congressional and County Conventions

at Taunton, County Convention at Attle-

borough, and the meeting of the Anti-Slavery Com-

League of the ensuing year. Also to

any other business that may come before

the meeting.

HODGDON'S

Photograph Gallery,

WEYMOUTH LANDING.

HODGDON takes this opportunity to

inform the citizens of Weymouth and sur-

rounding towns that he is still making all kinds

He has a large stock of prints and

photographs.

He has a large stock of prints and

photographs.

Entire satisfaction guaranteed.

He has a large branch of the business at

his studio, and a photographic and

reproductive studio.

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Entire satisfaction guaranteed.

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New Advertisements.
PRICE REDUCED,
THE BEST IN THE COUNTRY.
W YORK OBSERVER
\$2 PER ANNUM.
THE MONTH FREE ON TRIAL.
SIDNEY E. MORSE, JR., & CO.,
37 Park Row, New York.

RAVELERS
LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE
LIFE POLICIES OF ALL KINDS, COMBINED,
ACCIDENT \$100,000. **GRAND LIFE** and
ENDOWMENT Policies of all ap-
proved forms, simple security,
and complete insurance against
DENT'S causing death or total dis-
ability. Policies written by the year
or in installments. **LOWEST FEES** and
best rates. **ALL POLICIES** sold
in SIX MONTHS can be made
by shrewd and reliable man in a safe
way. An investment of \$25 will return
\$175. **FOR DETAILS** see *AMERICAN PICTURE CO.*
Nassau Street, New York.

MONATIQUOT MILL,
WEYMOUTH.
The subscriber is prepared to
Dress Heavy Timber and Joists,
FOR FRAMES REQUIRED FOR
Shore Summer Houses,
Having recently put in a heavy Pierer for the
purposes, and will also furnish LUMBER for the
same. **HENRY GARDNER.**

Photographic Pictures.

NASH & RADCLIFF,
GROCERS,
AND DEALERS IN
KITCHEN FURNISHING GOODS,
CROCKERY AND GLASS-WARE,
HARDWARE AND FARMING TOOLS,
WASHINGTON ST., WEMYTH.
F. A. NASH, G. W. RADCLIFF.

Fresh Goods;
NEW STYLES!
LOW PRICES!

WE HAVE RECEIVED A
Large and Varied Assortment

of
Boots and Shoes,

FOR

SPRING & SUMMER

WEAR,

WHICH WE OFFER AT

Reduced Prices.

COME IN AND EXAMINE THEM.

J. CRANE & SON.

Sewing Machines

WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL.

WEED, HOWE, SINGER,
DAVIS IMPROVED,
WHEELER & WILSON,
EMPIRE IMPROVED.

And all other first-class Machines, from which
purchasers can have their CHOICE for

\$10 down,
And \$10 per month,

AT

A. T. CUSHING'S,

Summer St., Weymouth Landing.

Full instructions given in operating Machine.

All orders by mail will receive special atten-

tion.

PUMPS.

The SUBSCRIBER having in stock a variety

of Pumps and Fittings, is prepared to fit

any kind.

PUMP—IRON OR COPPER,

With or Without Valve, Pump or Pumping

Tube, Pumping Pipe, Pump, Pumping Pipe, Pump

for driving Pump Well constantly on hand.

The best (Douglas) Well and Cistern Pumps

at the lowest cash price.

No. 1 Pump \$8 30-2, \$8 65-3, \$1 16.

14 inch Galvanized Pipe, \$1 per foot.

100 ft. \$10.00 per foot.

GEORGE S. BAKER,

Weymouth Square.

Weymouth, July 20.

A Choice and Undoubted Security.

7 per Cent. Gold

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

COUPON OR REGISTERED, AND FREE OF U. S.

ISSUED BY THE

Burlington, Cedar Rapids

and Minnesota R. R. Co.

A Limited Quantity still offered for sale

AT ACCRUED INTEREST

Interest payable May and November.

J. EDGAR THOMPSON, Trustees.

CHARLES L. FROST, Trustee.

The greater part of the road is already com-
pleted, the carding from established portion
are almost as much sufficient to the roads. The
balance of the work is progressing rapidly, in
order to have the road ready for the coming grain
crop, which it is expected will be the pre-
ferred route of the road.

The established character of the line, run-
ning through the heart of the most thickly settled and richest portion of the great

State of Iowa, with its present advanced

condition and large earnings warrant an im-
mediate and early completion.

As, in every respect, an undoubted security,

the bonds are to be had at the lowest

rate.

LOWEST PRICES

and as cheap as at any place in New England.

CALL BEFORE PURCHASING.

20-23

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,
NORFOLK SS.—Probate Court.

MARY ANN MC GOWAN, late of Weymouth in said County, deceased.

Greeting, CHARLES RICHARDS, Executor of the Will of the above named, and citizen of Boston.

On the 1st day of October, 1870, to be done daily

to command a market price considerably

above par, besides paying about 9 per cent.

current interest, the sum of \$1000, less five

percent for taxes, which others return 5 per cent,

and we regard the security equally safe.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

32 Wall Street, New York,

FOR SALE BY

BENJ. F. WHITE, Cashier South Wey-
mouth Bank.

A. S. WHITE, Weymouth & Braintree Inst.

First Savings, Weymouth.

JOHN W. LOUD, Cashier of Weymouth

Bank.

of whom pamphlets and information may be obtained.

Gold Bracelet lost.

A Fine Piano

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, Price \$250.

April 10 R. F. RAYMOND,
East Weymouth.

Price \$200.

Terminos \$1 for 100.

The gallant and glorious Col. Fisk, Jr., is soon to dawn upon Boston, a form of life, light, and fight, terrible as seven armies with a great assortment of banners, and giving the modern mind the best idea, probably, which it is capable of receiving, of Alexander the Great, Julius Caesar, Marshal Saxe, Prince Eugene, the Duke of Marlboro', Napoleon I., and the Duke of Wellington, all rolled into one and forming a perfect composite warrior. As to uniforms, Col. F. Jr., is not his equal in the world. As to the sumptuary arrangement of a campaign he is capable of leading, at the shortest notice, 20,000 men. If he breaks down at all it is in maneuvering the regiment, which, to be sure, is not of the slightest consequence. During this Boston visit we predict that all will go as merry as a whole peal of marriage bells, with no subsequent Waterloo to allay the effect. If there is to be any "Loo" at all it will be a Brandy-and-Waterloo, for which the most delicious Ouard will be brought into requisition without regard to expense.

PIQUANTS.

Marmors of the field—The grumblings of a quarreled couple.

Cantus to ball-gouers—Never wind up the evening with a reel.

The British policy in India—Protection to native Hindostan.

Drinking men like drowning men—catch at straws.

Men born blind can't be carpenters, because they never saw.

A liberal translation of *Tempus fugit* is "few get time."

King William officially announces that he will receive no Favours from Paris.

It is a fact that a statue diminishes in size when exposed to a shower of rain; it instantly becomes a statue-wet.

A little girl looking at a picture of Eve in a Boston gallery, exclaimed: "Oh, mother, I should think that woman would be afraid of grasshoppers."

"Young man, do you believe in a future state?" "Of course I do; and what's more, I intend to enter it, as soon as Betsy gets her things ready."

Of a man who died recently, it is said "his name will be remembered where-ever his deeds and manners are known."

There are some apprehensions that Mr. Sewall will buy China, Japan, and the Fiji Islands before he returns.

A Cincinnati mother got a big cowhide, and inviting a cobbler who had insulted her daughter, proceed to wax him with awl her might. The last blow nearly ended him.

"Sir," said the astonished landlady to a traveller who had just sent his cup forward for the seventh time, "you must be very fond of coffee." "Yes, madam, I am," replied, "or I never should have drunk so much water to get so little."

A man in South Hadley, who has just got out of a lawsuit, wants to obtain a large framed picture of a cow with one client at the head and the other at the tail, pulling, and the lawyers mean while quietly milking.

A widow lady who resides near Elmira, New York, complains of the coldness of her husband during the last year of their married life. For the first year he used to address her as his dear, then as his little goat, and with his last breath he referred "lovingly" to her as his "old sore top." The failure to invent any other term of endearment for her may have been the cause of his death.

Two Emenders working on a new building were dry, and one bet the other a pint of whiskey that he could not carry him to the top in his hood. No sooner said than done. Mike shouldered Pat, and after a slow and painful tugging, dumped the precious burden on the roof. "Ah Mikey, my boy!" said Pat, rather crestfallen, "you have won the bet; but mind ye, now ye was passin' the fourth story you stumbled, an' I had hopes."

Gen. Bates and John S. Foss, Esq., being very lifelike. His landscapes and marine views were charming and true to nature. A novelty in the line of pictures was an exhibition of the skill of Miss Susan Alexander, of East Randolph, in grouping various engravings into what was called a Medley Picture, the whole making a pleasing appearance.

Miss Susan Merritt exhibited a number of water color paintings, of beautiful design and faithful working, also a number of oil paintings. One of the most interesting was a Southern census taker says: "As far as the ages of the negroes, that is almost entirely a matter of conjecture. So far as my experience goes, nineteen out of twenty cannot tell within ten years how old they are, nor are their parents more accurate even with regard to their very young children. John was born in cotton picking time, de year before freedom took de earth." Jenny was two months old when Massa Charley was got wounded in de war! "Sal was born bout de time massa built his new home; yet Jim was born in de Christmas week of de year when frost killed de nature." Such were the data from which to collect the ages of children while the years of older persons are a matter of more uncertain conjecture.

In their productions. In this connection we would not forget to mention a wretched picture representing the departure of Lot from Sodom, the contribution of Mrs. Celinda Joyce, of Weymouth Landing, which was excellently designed. Clara Tressel's beautiful wax wreath of flowers was also a great ornament to the hall, the tiles of the valley, especially, being very delicate.

That was quite an amusing circumstance when a well-known representative from one of the New England States rose at a public dinner to make a speech, and spoke thus: "We all know the good fellow, Mr. President, I can't help thinking of those beautiful lines of Longfellow's, which he says—oh! er—er—which say—er—or (lapping his forehead)—er!—Mr. President, I believe I've forgotten the lines I remembered." And he sat down.

Teacher in loud tone: "What is your name?" Boy, in a weak voice: "Johnny Wells, sir." "How old are you, John Wells?" "Twelve years old, sir." "Now, John, tell me who made this grand and glorious universe?" "Don't know, sir." "What, twelve years old and don't know who made this noble sphere?" James Smith, go and get a whip." The birch is bought and held over the trembling boy. In thundering tones the rigid disciplinarian demanded:

"Now, tell me who made this great world we live in?" In a seafar's voice, Johnny answered: "I did, sir, but I won't do it again."

BEECHER says the man who goes to church merely from habit is a Pharisee.

OLD WORN OUT BOOTS AS FOOD.

Throwing an old shoe after a newly married couple will have a new application hereafter. It will be not only an emblem of good luck but a substantial present. It should be publicly known that it is sheer waste to pitch old boots and shoes into the streets as useless and of no value. They should be reserved for nobler uses and made to contribute to the decoration of the palace. That this can be done was illustrated by a chemist a few evenings since at a meeting of the New York Liberal Club. He exhibited, for the information and examination of the members, a puddling, or rather a jelly, made out of old boots. The mate of the boot of which the jelly was made stood along side of the dish, and proved to be a valuable old fellow, who bore the marks and scars of a long and useful life. Subsequently the learned gentleman explained the process of the manufacture, which we reproduce as a matter of interest to housekeepers generally. "Skin," said the professor, "are nothing else but gelatin; but after they are exposed to the action of tannin they become leather. In, however, the leather of a boot is put into a closed vessel with lime water, where it can be subject to the pressure from the steam of about two atmospheres, the tannin unites with the lime, and the leather is resolved back into its original gelatine, and can then be cast in a mold and served up at table."

The jelly was indescribably delicious, and looked like incipient glue.

Several tasted it, and spitoons were at once demanded. We may soon expect to see this new dish on the bill of fare of our restaurants and hotels, as 'boiled jelly.' Then there will probably be regular seasons for this delicacy—seasons when it is the most fragrant—or after a hot summer, for instance, or from an importation of old Southern plantation shoes, or from butchers, stable men, &c. If the price of old boots should be so much advanced by this new discovery as to go far toward paying for a new pair, how the boot and shoe trade would look!

A FRENCHMAN, a prisoner in Edinburgh, having managed to escape during the Napoleonic wars, took refuge in the powder magazine. When the authorities wished to seize him, they found him sitting on a barrel with a lighted match, and threatening to blow up the town. The authorities gazed stupidly, and the result of the deliberations was that it would be better to starve the Frenchman out. But they reckoned without the engineer who liked good cheer, and was determined to live well. In consequence he called out that he would blow the town to pieces if he did not get three meals a day; he would write out the bill of fare. Folly succumbed, and the demands of the prisoner went on increasing. Sometimes he had a serenade under his window; then a review of the garrison; afterwards a sham fight, in which the troops representing the French army beat the Highlanders. At last he enacted that every Sabbath morning, before breakfast, the lad procured, in full uniform, should make his appearance and read him an address. This lasted until the allies entered Paris.

"My wife," said a critic, "is the most even tempered person in the world; she is always mad."

Advertisements.

MATHUSHEK, Pianos. PRICES REDUCED THE BEST

Judges in all parts of our country attest the fact that **MATHUSHEK** is the best piano in the world, and secures the Volume of Tone SO LONG AS THE PIANO STANDS.

Parties anxious to purchase should look carefully at this piano. There are two sizes: the smallest—COLEBROOK—is only 4 ft. 10 inches long; yet possesses greater power and sweet tones, yet.

M. R. GREELEY, M. D. Fellow of MASS. MED. SOC. (Class 1850.) Physician & Surgeon, Union Street, South Weymouth, Mass. Office hours at residence 12 till 2. 112 ly

Notice to Customers.

L. W. HOBART will continue the GRANDEUR, & CO. as his firm and offices given to the tenantry at the Stockhouse or the Court Office, East Braintree, will be promptly filled, having secured steam power for himself.

L. W. HOBART, DEALER IN FLOUR, GRAIN & FEED. East Braintree, 51

Shingles.

JUST LANDED AT Gardner's Wharves, Weymouth,

A FULL CARGO OF SHINGLES and CLAPBOARDS, of all kinds, for sale at lowest market rates. Please call and examine.

H. GARDNER, Agent.

Colgate & Co's AROMATIC VEGETABLE SOAP, combined with Glycerine, is recommended for the use of Ladies and in the Nursery.

Quincy Marble Works.

THE projector would respectfully announce that he has added largely to his assortment of MONUMENTAL WORK.

PARTIES engaged in the Manufacture of Boots and Shoes, can obtain the best BOXES, writing to

I. H. HATCH, North Marshfield, Mass. Satisfaction guaranteed. 52-12

Paris by Sunlight and Caslight

A Work descriptive of the *Mysteries, Virtues, Fices, Splendours and Crimes of the Paris of Paris*. It contains 150 full page Illustrations. Price, \$1.00. Send to any American bookseller. Address, NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Boston, Mass.

Business Men

THE BEST SUBSCRIPTION BOOK OUT.

Address, O. D. CASE & CO., HARTFORD, Conn. 21-24

Business Cards.

Weymouth Market.

J. G. WORSTER & CO. Provision & Grocery Store, CORNER COMMERCIAL AND WASHINGTON STS. WEYMOUTH.

CONSTANTLY on hand a good assortment of choice Beef, Pork, Mutton, Lamb, Ham, Butter, Cheese, etc., and Family Groceries.

All of which will be sold at the lowest CASH prices.

GEO. W. WARREN, WITH GEO. H. RICHARDS, Dealer in

Men's & Boys' Clothing, AND FURNISHING GOODS, 24 & 25 Dock Square, BOSTON. 28

ST. CHARLES RESTAURANT, Washington Square, Weymouth.

PROVIDENCE RIVER OYSTERS served up in a variety of styles;

Meat at all hours of the day. Sundays excepted.

A party of excellent taste, can be accommodated at the St. Charles, 24 & 25 Dock Square, Weymouth.

Oysters in any quantity will be furnished at short notice.

The best Oyster Crackers instantaneously.

B. F. SHAW, FAMILY GROCERIES

Flour and Grain,

Seasonable Dry Goods,

SHOE FINDINGS AND SHOE TOOLS,

CROCKERY, GLASS, AND WOODEN WARE,

WEYMOUTH.

CONSTANTLY on hand a good assortment of choice

Beef, Pork, Mutton, Lamb, Ham, Butter, Cheese, etc., and

Family Groceries.

All of which will be sold at the lowest CASH prices.

S. D. & H. W. SMITH, OF BOSTON

CELEBRATED AMERICAN ORGANS

made by

Having the longest experience of any other house in New England, giving a large and perfectly round Manufacturing, with the best Materials. Turned out in the best Instruments, and most approved.

Every instrument is under the strict supervision of the manufacturer, and is constantly improved.

Music for the People!

THE BEST INSTRUMENTS FOR SALE AND TO LET.

24 & 25 DOCK SQUARE.

BUILT 1690.

Great Reduction

IN PRICES OF

CLOTHING!

Fine Spring Overcoats

AT REDUCED PRICES.

Fine Cloth Dress Suits

AT REDUCED PRICES.

Fine Blue Cloth Dress Suits

AT REDUCED PRICES.

Fine Black Tricot Suits

AT REDUCED PRICES.

Fine Blue Tricot Suits

AT REDUCED PRICES.

Plaid Cassimere Suits

AT REDUCED PRICES.

Plaid Thiviot Suits

AT REDUCED PRICES.

Scotch Mixed Suits

AT REDUCED PRICES.

(In all desirable mixtures.)

* * * REDUCED PRICES.

We have now in Store a large and desirable stock of ladies' and men's Clothing, and various styles of fabrics and cut, which we are selling at prices from \$100 to \$300. To those who like to buy the rent shall be counted as much as possible.

Those who wish to go direct to the warehouse of the manufacturers for the selection of what they desire, are invited to do so.

PIANO FORTES FROM THE BEST HOUSES furnished as low or lower than they can be had from the manufacturers. Second hand instruments taken in exchange.

F. B. BATES, East Weymouth.

OPENING OF NEW STORE.

The AMERICAN ORGAN

made by

H. L. BROWN & CO.

THE AMERICAN ORGAN

made by

H. L. BROWN & CO.

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